













## THE GAZETTE.

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B. W. STEPHENS,  
Manager of the GAZETTE.FOR PRESIDENT,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
OF Indiana.FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
LEVI P. MORTON,  
OF New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Presidential Electors,  
D. H. MOORE,  
F. F. OSBORN,  
J. P. GALLOWAY.For Congressmen,  
HOSEA TOWNSEND.For Governor,  
JOHN A. COOPER.For Lieutenant Governor,  
W. G. SMITH.For State Treasurer,  
W. H. BRISHANE.For Secretary of State,  
JAMES RICE.For Auditor of State,  
LOUIS B. SHAWNECK.For Attorney General,  
S. W. JONES.For Judge of Supreme Court,  
C. D. HAYT.For Judge of Supreme Court to fill vacancy,  
C. A. ELLIOTT.For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
F. L. FICK.For Regents of the State University,  
C. R. DUBLEY,  
S. G. GRIFFIN.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

For District Judge,  
JOHN CAMPBELL.For District Attorney,  
B. F. GARRISON.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For members of the Legislature,  
H. H. CAPTON,  
C. D. FORD.For County Commissioner,  
J. D. WOODHURST.

REPUBLICAN PRECINCT TICKET.

For Justice of the Peace,  
A. H. CORMAN.For Constable,  
E. D. REDMON.For Road Overseer,  
E. W. ROBERTS.

Mr. Grafton, of Manitou, was nominated by acclamation. This was a high tribute to him. He deserves well of his party and of the country.

The county convention undoubtedly represented the sentiment of this county in declaring in favor of J. A. Cooper for governor. He is by far the most available candidate that the republicans can select from those aspiring to this high office.

The republican majority in Vermont in yesterday's election is estimated at 25,000 to 30,000, which is the largest given the party in that state since the war. Evidently the republican party is not on the verge of disintegration in the Green Mountain state.

The recent accounts of the atrocities practiced by the army of the sultan of Morocco will shock the civilized world. As a nineteenth century humanitarian the sultan is not a success, and he should be taken in hand by France or some other European power.

Mr. Foré got a fair majority in the convention. There is still considerable bitterness on the divide, but this will disappear as the campaign advances. He was elected to the legislature six years ago and this should give him some familiarity with the work which is before him.

Vermont is to have an election for state officers to-day. While the result is foregone conclusion, the size of the republican majority may convey an idea of the popularity and strength of the republican national ticket in the Green Mountain state. The republicans expect to carry the state by 35,000 majority.

The nature of the republican tariff bill to be reported to the senate by the finance committee is exciting considerable speculation. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The senate tariff bill, from the hints of its scope and purpose which we have seen, is intended to reduce the revenues about \$60,000,000. It reduces the duty on sugar 40 per cent, on rice and lumber each 50 per cent, and abolishes the internal tax on fruit spirits and on alcohol, used in the arts. The cut in the internal taxes and in the duties on sugar and rice is heavier than that proposed

in the Mills bill. The duties on wool, woolen goods and silk are unchanged. The lumber interests will probably oppose the separate measure, although it leaves their product with some protection, while the house bill takes it the duty off."

The most influential delegation at the state convention was that sent from this county. Fortunately there was no aspirant for a position on the state ticket from this county. As a result the position of the El Paso delegation had great influence. It was generally known that it did not favor Mr. Cooper from an interested motive. It was not the result of a trade because El Paso county did not ask for anything but a good state ticket. Other delegations agreed with El Paso county, but were embarrassed with candidates for state offices, and therefore, could not take so decided a stand. It would be an excellent thing if this policy were continued. This would not necessarily exclude El Paso county from being represented on the state ticket. It would result in the nomination of an El Paso man, not through the vicious practice of trading, but because the state at large would recognize the disinterested and patriotic party action of El Paso county republicans.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat shows how it comes that the so-called south wicks such a power in the legislative councils of the nation: "At the last election for congress Georgia cast 25,395 votes for ten representatives, as follows: Wood, 2,061; Turner, 2,411; Criss, 1,704; Grimes, 2,009; Stewart, 2,999; Boutwell, 1,752; Clemen, 5,053; Carlton, 3,267; Candler, 2,355; and Barnes, 1,944. At the same time an election was held in Dakota, where 104,021 votes were polled, not a single one of which has any power in the selection of a representative in the councils of the nation. Twenty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-five voters in Georgia elect ten congressmen, while four times as many voters in Dakota elect not a single one. Of the votes cast in Dakota 86,292, or nearly two-thirds were republicans."

Vanelects state officers next Tuesday. Both parties have made a thorough and energetic canvass of the state. The democrats have nominated a railroad magnate for governor, and hope to receive the support of all the railroad corporations in the state. They will make a strong effort to defeat Congressmen, many of whom were elected two years ago by a slim majority. And to that end they have enlisted the services of John Y. Patterson, of this state. As Maine has been considered a debatable ground in a number of elections, the result of the present contest will excite more than ordinary interest.

Warner Miller, the republican candidate for governor of New York, is not afraid to meet Governor Hill on the liquor issue. The republican party is taking a fair and square stand on the side of temperance, and Warner Miller intends that this liquor license shall be an issue. "This ought to give the republican party the prohibition vote. By voting for Warner Miller, they would vote so far against the rum sellers, who are supported only by voting for their own candidate, they will vote with the temperance cause. Under these circumstances it should not be hard for a fair-minded temperance man to know which way to vote."

President Cleveland has subscribed \$10,000 to the democratic campaign fund and several of his cabinet members have given a like amount. This contribution of the president's it is said will create a spirit of liberality among subordinate officeholders. The democrats mean to use every advantage which political campaigning offers and money will bring them. In many of the government offices the civil service rules concerning political assessments have been openly violated. Under these circumstances it is difficult to understand how the president expects to receive the support of the mugwumps.

Two democratic candidates for congress in a Missouri district crossed up a coin to see who should receive the nomination of \$8,000. Unfortunately for the people of the district the defeated candidate controlled enough votes to nominate his opponent, and the man who won the toss addressed the convention and expressed himself as being sensibly affected by the honor conferred upon him. The premium on statesmanship in Missouri, particularly in democratic circles, has not increased much in recent years.

Governor Thompson of South Carolina is quoted as declaring that the greatest problem now before the people of that state was how to govern 400,000 negroes with 800,000 whites. It is strange that he should have forgotten that the democrats have mastered that question in several of the southern states.

The recent attempt on the part of the democrats to attribute to General Harrison the statement that a dollar a day was enough wages for any workingman has ignominiously failed. When the democrats resort to such a thing as this, it only shows how desperate their chances of success have become.

The zeal shown by both houses of congress to enact laws against the Chinese, is a good example of the extent to which the average congressman will go in order to make political capital for himself or for his party.

It is urged by the advocates of the Mills bill that it only effects an average reduction in the tariff duties of about seven per cent. A comparison is then made on this basis, to show that the tariff commit on of 88-89 recommended a greater reduction of the tariff, than was accomplished by the Mills bill, and that leaving republicans in and out of congress have favored a reduction as great as 16 per cent. If the ratio of reduction effected by the Mills bill extended through the entire cut above list, there might be some grounds for the statement that it is a fair and just measure. But there is no reason for such a comparison. The duty on rice and sugar has been practically left unchanged, while that on wool has been entirely removed. The Mills bill is not being attacked simply because it reduces the tariff 7 per cent, but because this reduction is effected unfairly and with great injury to the particular interests. There is no reason why American wool growers should be deprived of \$6,000,000 protection in order to give the sugar planters a protection of their product of \$57,000,000. Cheap sugar is just as essential as cheap clothing. The unfairness of the Mills bill in this respect is only the more emphasized by the fact that the \$37,000,000 which the consumer pays the producer, goes virtually into the pockets of the men who control the sugar trust, one of the greatest monopolies now existing in this country. Owing to the limited quantity of sugar produced in this country they are able to control the product, and reap enormous profits from its sale. There is no such thing as a wool trust, and the \$6,000,000 of protection on the raw product is distributed among the wool growers of several states and territories. The more the provisions of the Mills bill are studied, the more shall we see this pretense of fairness appear.

The recent canvass of New York conducted under the direction of the democratic national committee did not give much encouragement to the democratic campaign managers. They found that the republicans were receiving large accessions in the northern and western counties, and that a remarkable degree of loyalty was manifested among the democratic ward workers in New York and Brooklyn. Chairman Bruce intended to advise the result of this canvass that it had been favorable to his party, but he and his colleagues on the campaign committee have preserved an ominous silence regarding it. The canvass, however, has led the democrats to one conclusion, namely, that Governor Hill must be nominated in order to hold the party together. He is nominated the issue between him and ex-Senator Warner Miller, the republican candidate, will be clearly defined. The latter has boldly declared himself to be entirely in sympathy with the liquor license policy which the republican party has pursued in the Empire state. Governor Hill's course has been marked by his complete subservience to the liquor interests of the state. The prohibitionists will thus have a good opportunity to manifest their sincerity. In the cause of temperance by aiding the election of Mr. Miller rather than contributing to or accomplishing his defeat by the nomination of a third ticket.

The business men of this city will note with great pleasure the re-nomination of Commissioner C. C. Woodbury. He has a ready and able office eighteen years. The completion of the term for which he has just been nominated will round out twenty-one years of useful and valuable service to this country. Mr. Woodbury did not seek this nomination. The vote of no candidate was requested by him. We are not aware, either, that he made any pledges. He belongs to the old school, who think that the office should seek the man, and that the people are amply competent to select agents without any pressure from candidates. Mr. Woodbury realizes fully that the country is growing and that a more liberal expenditure of money is now permissible. In the early days it was necessary to struggle to keep down expenses. Some 25 years ago a very vigorous effort was made to vote bonds for the River Bend railroad. Had this been done, we should have borne an annual burden of twenty-four thousand dollars in interest from that time until now. It is a question whether this burden might not have seriously retarded our advancement. But the county has grown so rich that without any material increase in the rate of taxation, a large amount of money will be available for expenditures on county roads. The valuation is a most curious thing; it was three years ago. Throughout the county, therefore, we may expect largely increased expenditures in keeping up the roads and making needed improvements.

There is every indication of a stampede in New York state outside of New York city toward the republican ticket. But this should not give the republican committee any over-assurance. The newspaper influence is decidedly for Cleveland. The New York Press, published in New York city, has the largest daily circulation of any republican paper in the country yet, it is a paper which is not well known and has but little influence. It is rather astonishing that none of the papers with a very large circulation in the east are republican. In New York city, the World, the Sun and the Herald, which have a combined circulation of nearly one million copies, are all for Cleveland. At these

papers read the working people. Besides the Post and the Times, which much less circulation, are reaching a large constituency of intelligent readers. For the republican ticket, there is only the Tribune, the Press and the Mail and Express. These three papers combined have a less circulation than the New York World. While undoubtedly the working people are disposed to vote very solidly for Harrison, yet the power of these papers must be felt before the campaign is over. None of these republican papers show the ability in discussing the issues of the campaign via the Times, Post and World show. What the republicans need now most of all is a great newspaper, ably edited, to counteract the immeasurable superior influence of the Cleveland organs.

The following sketch of the republican candidate for governor, is from the Denver Times of yesterday:

John A. Cooper was born November 6, 1843, in Bond county, Illinois. He left the farm and entered the preparatory department of Knox college at the age of 18, Knox having fewer students then than now, the many arduous duties and places of responsibility developed upon the few. Thus he received the thorough training and mental discipline to which he ascribes much of his success in life, and the inspiration and encouragement which he has in his active life, in turn, given to his alma mater. His college course was broken into by a call to his country's service, but resumed in time to graduate in 1865. After leaving college he studied law in Greenville, Illinois. In 1872 he left for the West and settled in Denver, where his tact and energy soon brought him into prominent notice, and put him into such official positions as gave him in good opportunities to aid in shaping the future destinies of this city both in its educational and municipal life. Though well versed and successful in the law, he made banking his regular life business, and with such success that he has been compelled to face an active interest in several of the railroad enterprises that have helped to make Denver so important a railroad center. Mining interests also have had a large share of his attention, with profit to himself and others. While to help along the growing interests of the state, he entered into the business of cattle raising, until his herds were counted by tens of thousands. In short, he is identified with most of the plans and enterprises for the advancement and prosperity of his chosen home and state. In his prosperity he has not been unmindful of the comfort of his family, and has placed them in one of the most beautiful of the palatial residences of this city of beautiful homes. His home is on Capitol Hill, commanding a view of the capitol, the city, and the magnificent stretch of mountain scenery for scores of miles.

The aim which the democrats have received from the prohibitionists has been fully illustrated in New Jersey. The last legislature, which was republican, passed a bill which has stood the test of the courts, under which the people in the various counties of the state can determine by popular vote whether they will have no liquor sold, or whether they will have liquor sold under the restrictions of a license. This law was passed by the republican legislature over the veto of a democratic governor. It is estimated that under its provisions also the prohibition will be enforced in all the state. In this legislature there were ten or twelve democrats who opposed the bill, whose election could have been prevented by prohibition votes. These votes would have elected republicans who would have supported the measure. The democrats rely on the prohibitionists to aid them carry New Jersey this year. They aided the election of a democratic governor in 1885, and gave the state to Cleveland in 1888. Every democrat elected by their aid has stood by the liquor interests and opposed the temperance agitation of the republican party.

The republican state convention that convened in Denver Tuesday morning is one of the most patriotic conventions that ever assembled to offer a ticket to the republican party to endorse at the polls. There has been no factional feeling, whatever, manifested in the convention. There have been no disgraceful attempts at trading that were successful. There is no state in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

The real test of the good sense of the convention was shown in the nomination for governor. There was no opportunity of a choice for congressman, as Mr. Townsend was the only candidate. He was selected partly because of this and partly because there were no objections to him. But in the case of governor, there was a real preference, based on good party grounds and the good of the state at large. Mr. Cooper was the only one of the candidates before the convention who could have posed the full party strength. Moreover, he was the safest man to nominate to protect the business interests of the state. It is unnecessary to point out the special weakness of the other candidates, for this has already been discussed. The management of the campaign of Mr. Cooper emphasized the wisdom of the convention. He went into the convention with less pledged strength than most of the other candidates. There was not a single delegation which he could call his own to trade for other votes. He did not make any trade, whatever, to assist in his nomination. He kept out of all combinations of every nature. There was a state called the "Cooper state," but it was the state which the wise leaders in the convention saw the good of the party demanded. No cleaner or more reputable canvass was ever made by any candidate for this high office. McClure, Moore, Tabor and Longmire were all seeking to make combinations, some of which were unrighteous. But all failed. The convention appreciated the necessity of naming a candidate who would command the united and enthusiastic support of the entire

party in the state. They had seen that, while politicians might name the man, the people only could elect him and they determined that the candidate should be one to please the voters rather than the politicians. The canvass of Mr. Cooper began very late. He did not have any great help from the politicians of Arapahoe county. The first vote showed that he had less pledged strength than either Tabor, Moore or Longmire in his own county delegation. As we have said above, this nomination was the real test of the good sense of the convention; and it should command the active and enthusiastic support of the party. The republican party is to be congratulated on the nomination of Mr. Cooper. It insures success. The campaign in Colorado may now be said to have fairly begun, and the republican party could not hope for a better outlook for the state and national ticket.

We regret that the senate in discussing the Chinese treaty has looked at this whole question of cheap labor in such a narrow way. We are threatened with just exactly the same kind of danger from the pauper labor of Europe as from the pauper labor of China. It is only a question of degree. Besides, the pauper labor that has recently been imported from Europe has been of an even more vicious character than the Chinese. To prevent England from exporting to this country any manufactured article that we cannot afford to make as cheaply as England, we put a protective duty on that article. This protects us as much as the manufacturer as the laboring man. But there is nothing to prevent the man who makes that article so much cheaper in England or any other foreign country from coming here and reducing wages. The great mass of our emigrants are perfectly satisfied to live in very contracted quarters, and have no thought of giving their children a chance to be educated men and women. We wish the working men of this country to receive sufficient wages to live in a comfortable, sanitary manner, to give their children a good common school education, and have something of the refinements of life. This is not possible with the wages given abroad, and yet we are doing nothing to protect our working people against those who come from abroad who are satisfied to get along with much less. It has not been that this country was growing rapidly and rapidly fine occupation for a large number of people, the labor market would now be overstocked, and the price of labor would have fallen the level of the European price. We find that our workmen and our manufacturers are fine the eye of the average market as soon as we take them out of this country or permit the importation of any from abroad. It stands to reason that the same result will follow from unrestricted immigration. The adoption of a strict naturalization law and a strict surveyance of the character of the emigrants would soon make a change. It is difficult to keep a country pure and respectable if it is made a "Pottery Bay."

We desire to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the sixtieth revised and enlarged edition of the "Colorado Year Book," by J. S. Morrison and Jacob J. Jones, of the Colorado bar. The book gives the statutes in full, covering prospecting, and office procedure, incorporation, bonds, decisions, etc. It is published by Chas. L. Barry &amp; Co., and is regarded as a standard authority on all questions of mining law.

The republican state convention met in Denver to-day to nominate candidates for state officers and congressmen. The list of candidates contains some of the leading men of the state, and the convention should have no trouble in nominating a strong and winning ticket.

The newspaper men all over the state will be pleased with the nomination of W. G. Smith, the editor of the Golden Globe, for lieutenant governor. He is a young man, but is eminently fitted for the position. During 1882 he was the private secretary of Governor Pitkin and acquired a familiarity with state affairs. Later he was elected president of the state press association, thus showing the esteem in which he was held by his profession.

Mr. Louis Selwanbeck, who received the nomination for state auditor, is a brother of General Charles Adams, of Manitou, and Hermann Selwanbeck of Yonmouth. For several years he was a citizen of this county. His nomination is a good one and will strengthen the ticket in the south.

The El Paso delegation is to be congratulated on its work in the state convention. It strengthened the ticket and the party by every vote.

New Hampshire Democrats.—Concord, N. H., September 6.—The democratic state convention met this morning. S. W. Drew was chosen chairman. Charles Ames and John Easty were placed in nomination for governor. The committee on resolutions then made its report. After the reading and adoption of the platform, Charles M. Amesden was nominated for governor. The platform declares in favor of tariff reform, free raw materials, the regulation of the liquor trade in the manner found successful in other states, expresses sympathy with Ireland, and charges the republican party with being a syncretist of political speculators who use any purpose to protect the great monopolies and trusts. After the selection of president-electors the convention adjourned.

## Fiftieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Among the bills reported by the committee and placed on the calendar were the following: Senate bill granting the Oregon Navigation company certain land on the United States reservation for station purposes. Palmer offered a resolution calling the attention of the president respecting the 28th of August requesting him to communicate to the senate copies of all communications addressed by his direction to the government of Great Britain remonstrating against certain unfair treatment of American citizens and requesting him to furnish such information as soon as possible in order that it may be considered in the enactment of pending legislation. The Chinese bill was taken up at 2 o'clock. Sherman asked unanimous consent that it be laid aside till definite information of the reception of the treaty should be received.

Presented to the clerk's desk and read in the absence of the clerk, to whom they were telegraphed, the resolutions adopted in the mass meeting at San Francisco, urging the immediate passage of the Chinese exclusion bill.

Sherman said he thought the senate should be willing to wait two or three days so as to ascertain whether the facts on which the bill rested really existed. He did not wish the senate to act in the case on information which was probably groundless, or that the senate should be in a position to depart from the usual orderly mode of proceeding on a misapprehension of the facts. He had information from uncounted sources (not from the president or secretary of state) that there was a probability that the Chinese government had not refused to ratify the treaty. He was informed that the Chinese government had no information on the subject and that the president had none. When the bill came over from the house it had assumed as a matter of course that the house had based its action on information that came from the executive. The senate had no information about it. He only showed that the house had suddenly changed its business intention to pass this bill on motion of a great man who was supposed to be in favor with the executive. Without such information the senate should not rush into a vote. He said that he should turn out as he believed. He would not let the Chinese government act on the basis of the bill. The last passage of the bill would be unbecomingly to the American senate, for they had no right to criticize any other body. He thought the senate was bound by common courtesy, due between nations as between individuals, to await the action of the Chinese government on this subject.

Stewart's letter to Sherman's request to have it unanimously laid aside. He said that he should vote for the bill but under protest. He did not like the way it came before congress. Way was there since it must to override the treaty now awaiting the president's signature and pass a bill which under the circumstances would be a direct insult to a nation with which the United States desired to continue friendly commercial relations? Was it a "vote catching performance?" He came to this that a high public office has been prostituted for democratic electioneering purposes? If not what other reason existed for trusting the bill on the attention of congress in such an untimely way? A vote was forced upon the senate now he would vote for the bill because he was not going to act on the assumption that the pending bill was an electioneering dodge.

Morgan questioned the sincerity of the Pacific senators as to the exclusion of Chinese and remarked that the sentiment for their exclusion was far from universal.

This statement was challenged by Mitchell, who said somewhat excitedly, that there was not one word of truth in it from beginning to end.

Morgan repeated that the bureaucracy of the Pacific slope was in favor of retaining Chinese laborers.

Mitchell remarked that the question had been submitted to a vote of the people of California four years ago and he asked whether the senator from Alabama would have the candor and honesty to state to the senate the result of the vote.

Morgan retorted in an indignant manner that the word "honesty" was a word which the senator from Oregon ought not to use with so much frequency. On the point of honesty he said "Morgan" had as good a record as the senator from Oregon.

Mitchell exclaimed that he meant "political honesty."

Morgan—"A political dishonest man cannot be trusted with my pocket book. He cannot make such a distinction and never have made it."

Mitchell—"The senator may make his own application."

The debate being closed, the senate proceeded to a vote on the passage of the bill. The vote was unanimous—yeas 37, nays none. There being no quorum voting, a call of the senate was ordered, when 38 senators, exactly a quorum, answered.

Charles said that he had been present when the vote was taken yesterday and to-day but had refrained from voting for the reasons stated by the senator from Ohio—Sherman.

Sherman had also withheld his vote on both occasions. It was agreed by unanimous consent that a vote should be taken to-morrow at 10 a. m. and then the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house resumed consideration of the retaliation bill.

McCreary, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would call the previous question on the bill to-morrow at four o'clock.

Scott then resumed the floor and continued his speech in support of the bill. At the conclusion of Scott's speech the house adjourned.

A Disgusted Englishman.—

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The inquiry into the report that an English army officer had secured complete plans of our coast defenses and copies of our submerged torpedo charts, brought out the statement that a young officer came here for that purpose, but left disgraced, being unable to learn anything not open to the public in general. Nevertheless in view of this and the strained relations with Canada it is said that the torpedo charts will be at once overhauled and re-arranged.

Anthony Lauer, carpenter, shot himself and wife in a fit of jealousy yesterday morning at Newport, R. I.















